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29 Sept 1962

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# CENTRAL

# INTELLIGENCE

# BULLETIN



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Approved For Release 10 15 E C 17 100975A006600240001-2

# 29 September 1962

#### CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

### CONTENTS

- 1. Sino-Soviet Relations: Soviet Consulate in Shanghai is "closing at once." (Page i)
- 2. Communist China: Central committee communiqué indicates no significant economic improvement.

  (Page 11)

25X1

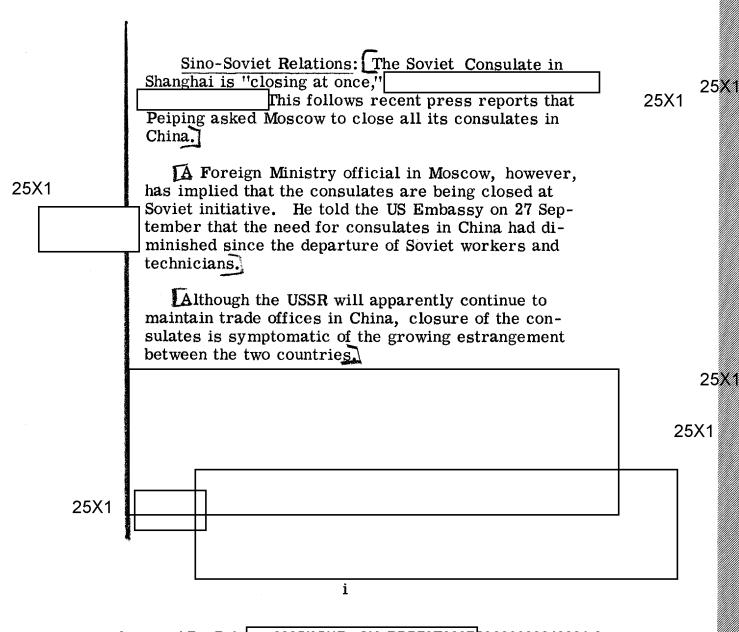
- 8. South Vietnam: Security officials round up oppositionists who feel neutrality can end fighting in South Vietnam. (Page vi)
- 9. Finland: Government again raises question of guided missile purchases. (Page vii)
- 10. France-Guinea: De Gaulle softens attitude toward Touré. (Page viii)

25X1

# CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

29 September 1962

# DAILY BRIEF



Approved For Release 2005/05/17 : CIA-RDP79T00975A996600240001-2

Communist China: The communique issued at the end of the Chinese Communist Party central committee plenum, held in Peiping from 24 to 27 September, indicated no significant improvement in the state of the economy. The gain in agriculture so far this year was described as "slight," and production increases were claimed for only certain industrial items.

The text of the communique reflects concern about discipline at various levels of the party; proposals for interchanging "leading cadres of party and governmental organizations" suggest that extensive personnel shifts in the party may be carried out.

Attacks in the communiqué on the "Tito clique" and on the "modern revisionists" indicate that the Chinese intend to stand firm in the Sino-Soviet dispute, and in particular to continue their opposition to Soviet-Yugoslav rapprochement.

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South Vietnam: For the past month Saigon security officials have been rounding up opposition elements who advocate neutrality as a way to end the fighting in South Vietnam.

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While the proponents of neutrality are drawn largely from the intelligentsia and apparently have little influence in other circles, the government is anxious to head off any growth of support for this idea.

The Communist-sponsored National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam is attempting to drum up domestic and international support for a "neutralist solution," which the Communists see as preparing the way for their eventual assumption of power.

25X1

29 Sept 62

DAILY BRIEF

vi

Finland: Finnish officials have again raised with Britain the question of purchasing guided missiles.

Earlier this year Finland asked for British and Soviet agreement to a reinterpretation of the 1947 peace treaty banning these weapons. It also sought to buy some from the Soviet Union.

In late July, however, the Finnish Government abruptly informed Britain and the USSR that it was withdrawing its request for the missiles--apparently because of US opposition--"in order to remove any possible doubts as to its policy of neutrality." Helsinki asserted its right to acquire defensive missiles, but indicated that it had no intention of doing so at that time.

British Foreign Secretary Lord Home has told US officials that he will insist that London be advised of Finland's specific plans regarding missile purchases, including the number, the type, and the supplier. The British feel that once this information is received and assessed, they should agree to the Finnish request.

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France-Guinea: De Gaulle's attitude toward Guinea has "greatly softened," according to French Ambassador Pons, who returned to Conakry from Paris on 26 September.

Heretofore, De Gaulle has refused to sanction a rapprochement with the Touré regime, which in 1958 offended him personally when it rejected membership in his then new French-African Community. De Gaulle's reported change of heart presumably results in large part from Touré's efforts, following the Algerian settlement, to improve relations with the African territories which have remained close to France.

Pons said he was awaiting instructions to inform Toure that the French are willing to offer technical assistance and to negotiate outstanding financial problems resulting from Guinea's break with the franc zone in 1960. Pons implied that France might even be willing to support the Guinea franc. Such support is probably Toure's primary immediate economic objective. It would contribute significantly to the restoration of substantial ties between Guinea and the West.

25X1

29 Sept 62

25X1

DAILY BRIEF

viii

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THE PRESIDENT
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The Vice President

Executive Offices of the White House

Special Counsel to the President

Military Representative of the President

The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

The Scientific Adviser to the President

The Director of the Budget

The Director, Office of Emergency Planning

The Director, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

### The Department of State

The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

The Director of Intelligence and Research

#### The Treasury Department

The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

#### The Department of Defense

The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

The Chairman, The Joint Chiefs of Staff

Chief of Naval Operations, United States Navy

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

U.S. Rep., Military Committee and Standing Group, NATO

Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

The Director, Defense Intelligence Agency

The Director, The Joint Staff

The Director for Intelligence, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

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The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

The Atomic Energy Commission

The Chairman

The National Security Agency

The Director

The United States Information Agency

The Director

The National Indications Center

The Director

